

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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Committee on Agriculture

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NOTIFICATION

The following submission, dated 17 December 2003, is being circulated at the request of the Delegation of **New Zealand**. The notification concerns actions taken within the framework of the Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries (**Table NF:1**) for the financial years **2001/2002** and **2002/2003**.

Table NF:1

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 16.2 OF THE AGREEMENT:
MONITORING OF THE FOLLOW-UP TO THE DECISION ON
MEASURES CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF
THE REFORM PROGRAMME ON LEAST-DEVELOPED AND NET
FOOD-IMPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: NEW ZEALAND**

REPORTING PERIOD: 2001/2002 Financial Year (\$NZ)

(1) Quantity of food aid provided to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries:

New Zealand does not make in-kind food aid donations. All New Zealand food aid assistance is provided in cash grant form. Details of the food aid provided in the financial year July 2001 to June 2002 are provided below.

(2) Indication of the proportion in full grant form or appropriate concessional terms:

100% grant

FOOD AID

New Zealand provides emergency relief through two Emergency and Disaster Relief Funds, one for the Pacific and one for the rest of the world. Outside the Pacific, grant funding is provided in response to emergency appeals from multilateral relief agencies, particularly the World Food Programme. Funding is also provided following appeals from NGOs. Most of this relief is in the form of non-food aid (shelter, seeds for crops, immunisations, training etc.). However, those instances where food aid did form part of the overall assistance are listed under "NGOs" below.

In the Pacific, New Zealand provides emergency relief during and following the Cyclone season. Almost all of this relief is in the form of equipment for shelter and medical evacuation. Little, if any, food aid is provided.

Core Funding to Multilateral Agencies

(\$NZ)

WFP	845,000 (see below also)
CGIAR	925,000

Emergency Food Aid in response to appeals (\$NZ)

International Organisations

World Food Programme

Zambia: Emergency Feeding Programme 200,000

NGOs

ASIA

India (World Vision, drought relief) 50,000

AFRICA

Zambia (World Vision) 84,000

(3) Technical and financial assistance under paragraph 3(iii) of the Decision:

All financial assistance provided by New Zealand is in grant form. Assistance in provided in the year to June 2002 includes (all expressed in New Zealand dollars):

Pacific Regional (\$NZ)

Forum Fisheries Agency 900,000

Secretariat for Pacific Communities (SPC) 3,800,000 plus...

SPC Plant Protection project 350,000

SPC Maritime training centre 210,000

SPC Paravetinary project 210,000

South Pacific Agricultural Chemistry Laboratory Network (SPACNET) 45,000

Horticultural development assessment 41,000

Asia Regional (\$NZ)

Phytosanitary capacity building for Plant protection agencies in Mekong 203,000

Bilateral

NZAID develops projects with bilateral partner countries that provide technical and financial assistance to improve their agricultural productivity and sustainability, enhance food security, develop infrastructure and create greater revenue-earning opportunities. Projects to the year ending June 2002 include:

	(\$NZ)
<i>PACIFIC</i>	
<i>Kiribati</i>	
Marine Training Centre	234,000
<i>Vanuatu</i>	
Plantation forestry development	54,000
<i>ASIA</i>	
<i>Bhutan</i>	
Malt barley production, Bhutan	67,000
<i>East Timor</i>	
National Organic Certification Program for coffee	88,000
<i>Mongolia</i>	
Food Security/Rehabilitation	116,000
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	
Pear industry development, Sri Lanka	67,000
<i>New Zealand NGO Funding</i>	
Core-funding for Trade Aid (assistance to farmers of tea, coffee etc)	563,000

(4) Other relevant information with respect to actions taken within the framework of the Decision:

The New Zealand ODA scholarship scheme provides financial assistance to students from developing countries who wish to study at New Zealand tertiary institutions. A number of these students attend agriculture-related courses at Lincoln and Massey Universities, and are able to utilise their new skills on return to their home country. New Zealand also provides support to the University of the South Pacific in Suva, Fiji.

New Zealand diplomatic posts supply information relevant to accessing the New Zealand market to developing country exporters and provide for further contact, where necessary, with the appropriate departments in New Zealand for more detailed advice/assistance. Each Head of Mission also has two funds: the Head of Mission Fund and the Small Projects Fund, which are used to fund smaller value projects, occasionally related to the primary sector. Figures for these funds have not been included here.

Table NF:1

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 16.2 OF THE AGREEMENT:
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MEASURES CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF
THE REFORM PROGRAMME ON LEAST-DEVELOPED AND NET
FOOD-IMPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: NEW ZEALAND**

REPORTING PERIOD: 2002/2003 Financial Year (\$NZ)

(1) Quantity of food aid provided to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries:

New Zealand does not make in-kind food aid donations. All New Zealand food aid assistance is provided in cash fully grant form.

In the 2002/2003 financial year, New Zealand responded to World Food Programme (WFP) Appeals as set out below:

Southern Africa Emergency	\$NZ500,000
Eritrea	\$NZ500,000

(2) Indication of the proportion in full grant form or appropriate concessional terms:

100% grant.

(3) Technical and financial assistance under paragraph 3(iii) of the Decision:

All financial assistance provided by the New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID) is in grant form. New Zealand provides assistance to a range of developing countries, both to LDCs and NFIDCs in accordance with the Marrakesh Decision, and in some cases also to certain non-LDC and non-NFIDC developing country partners. Assistance provided in the year to June 2003 includes:

Multilateral Core Funding (\$NZ)

WFP (see item 4)	845,000
IFAD	720,000
CGIAR	1,250,000

Emergency Food Aid (\$NZ)

None to LDCs or NFIDCs

New Zealand also provided financial assistance to the WFP for emergency programmes in:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea	350,000
Iraq	1,000,000

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Pacific Regional

(\$NZ)

Forum Fisheries Agency	900,000	
Secretariat for Pacific Communities (SPC)	3,800,000	plus...
SPC Plant Protection project	375,000	
SPC Maritime training centre	420,000	
South Pacific Agricultural Chemistry Laboratory Network (SPACNET)	55,000	
International Institute of Fisheries, Economics and Trade	85,000	
UN Forum on Forestry	30,000	
Pan Commonwealth Veterinary Conference	25,000	
Fishing Vessel Training	130,000	

Asia Regional

(\$NZ)

<i>ASEAN Programme</i>	
National Phytosanitary database project for Mekong countries	326,000

Bilateral

NZAID develops projects with bilateral partner countries that provide technical and financial assistance to improve their agricultural productivity and sustainability, enhance food security, develop infrastructure and create greater revenue-earning opportunities. Projects for the year ending June 2003 include:

(\$NZ)

<i>Kiribati</i>	
Marine Training Centre	250,000
<i>Vanuatu</i>	
Plantation forestry development	70,000
<i>Bhutan</i>	
Malt barley production, Bhutan	20,000
<i>Cambodia</i>	
WTO Agreement on Agriculture training	1,300
<i>East Timor</i>	
National Organic Certification Program for coffee	23,000
UNDP Trust Fund	404,000
Water policy advisor (MAF)	81,000
<i>Laos</i>	
WTO Agreement on Agriculture training	5,000
<i>Pakistan</i>	

R&D Co-operative Agricultural Development, Uzbekistan/Pakistan	95,000
<i>Sri Lanka</i> Pear industry development	40,000
<i>Mozambique</i> Maziotela Farm project	52,400
<i>New Zealand NGO Funding</i> Core-funding for Trade Aid (assistance to farmers of tea, coffee, etc)	605,000

4) Other relevant information with respect to actions taken within the framework of the Decision:

The NZAID scholarship scheme provides financial assistance to students from developing countries who wish to study at New Zealand tertiary institutions. A number of these students attend agriculture-related courses at Lincoln and Massey Universities, and are able to utilise their new skills on return to their home country. NZAID also provides support to the University of the South Pacific in Suva, Fiji.

New Zealand diplomatic posts supply information relevant to accessing the New Zealand market to developing country exporters and provide for further contact, where necessary, with the appropriate departments in New Zealand for more detailed advice/assistance. Each Head of Mission also has two funds: the Head of Mission Fund and the Small Projects Fund, which are used to fund smaller value projects, occasionally related to the primary sector. Figures for these funds have not been included here.
